

ON NEW SPECIES OF EMPLESIS (CURCULIONIDAE).

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(Contribution from the South Australian Museum.)

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The genus *Emplesis* consists of a large number of small weevils, many of which live beneath the bark of eucalypti, and may be obtained in very large numbers. In general it appears to be close to *Storeus*, and at one time I proposed amalgamating the two genera. As the claws, however, are simple, except for a slight basal swelling, in *Emplesis*, and truly appendiculate, in *Storeus* (although it is often necessary to use a compound power to examine them), I recently again separated them, and dealt with the species of the latter genus in the Records of the Queensland Museum.



Fig. A. Claws of species of *Emplesis*. 1, *filirostris*, Pasc.; 2, *scolopax*, Pasc.; 3, *assimilis*, Blackb.; 4, *mundas*, Blackb.; 5, 6, *amoena*, Lea; 7, *bifoveata*, Lea; 8, *composita*, Lea; 9, *grata*, Lea; 10, *lata*, Lea; 11, *lithostrota*, Lea; 12, *longicollis*, Lea; 13, *microsticta*, Lea; 14, *multiarticulata*, Lea; 15, *nigrofasciata*, Lea; 16, *parilis*, Lea; 17, *parvidens*, Lea; 18, *picta*, Lea; 19, *tibialis*, Lea.

EMPLESIS ASSIMILIS, Blackb.

Numerous specimens from the Fortescue River (North-Western Australia) appear to represent a variety of this species; they differ from typical specimens in being somewhat more brightly coloured, and with the rostrum of the female a little longer. They are also extremely close to *E. aenigmatica*. On the apical segment of the abdomen the clothing in some lights appears golden.

EMPLESIS IGNIBILIS, Lea.

The type of this species was in rather poor condition. Numerous specimens now under examination (from New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia) have the scales mostly of a rusty-red colour, with numerous ochreous and black spots alternately arranged, especially on the odd interstices, on the third there are usually four black and five ochreous ones (but on several specimens the contrasts are not very obvious); on the pronotum there are two dark triangles at the base, and a conspicuous median line. On the head there is a remnant of a crest, fairly distinct but much less elevated than on *E. scolopax*. The female differs from the male in having the rostrum much longer, strongly curved, polished and almost impunctate, abdomen gently convex and the fifth segment shorter. The species is slightly larger than *E. suturalis*, the rostrum of both sexes is longer, and the blackish spots on the elytra are more numerous and isolated. The rostrum of the female is somewhat shorter than on *E. dispar* and more curved. The type was stated to have the "elytra without lines of setae." They are, however, present, although depressed on it, but on many of the fresh specimens they are conspicuous.

EMPLESIS NIGROFASCIATA, Lea.

Some specimens from Lucindale (South Australia) are larger, up to 3.5 mm., than usual.

EMPLESIS BIACHYDERES, Lea.

A male from Mount Lofty (South Australia) has the three vittae of the pronotum darker and more conspicuous than usual, and the dark scales of the elytra more numerous. One from Gosford (New South Wales) is unusually small, 2.75 mm.

Emplesis ovalisticta, n. sp.

♂. Dark reddish-brown, metasternum more or less blackish. Densely clothed with ochreous-brown scales variegated with paler and darker spots, and with a conspicuous sub-oval blackish patch beginning at the suture on the basal half of the elytra; scales on under surface and legs stramineous or whitish.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved, slightly dilated between antennae and base; with fine costae, alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to insertion of antennae, at apical third, beyond which there are only punctures. Prothorax widely transverse, apex suddenly narrowed and sub-tubular; with crowded, concealed punctures. Elytra elongate, base trisinate and not much wider than widest part of prothorax; with regular rows of large, partially concealed punctures. Two basal segments of abdomen with a wide shallow depression, continued on to metasternum. Femora stout, grooved and edentate. Length, 4.4-5 mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum longer, much thinner, more strongly curved, without ridges, with minute punctures, and clothed only at extreme base; antennae inserted just perceptibly nearer base than apex of rostrum; abdomen evenly convex, and fifth segment slightly smaller.

Australia (J. Faust from C. A. Dohrn). Queensland: Atherton (Dr. E. Mjöberg), Stradbroke Island (J. H. Boreham), Brisbane (T. G. Sloane). Type, I. 16237, in South Australian Museum, cotypes in Queensland and Stockholm Museums.

A tessellated species, but distinct by the dark and more or less oval patch on the elytra, slightly variable in extent, but constant on the 48 specimens under examination. On the elytra of specimens in good condition there are numerous pale and dark spots, and the former form one or more feeble wide V's on the apical half; on the pronotum the clothing is slightly variegated, but there is a narrow blackish triangle on each side of the base.

On this and all the other new species, unless otherwise noted, the prothorax has dense punctures more or less concealed by the scales; the elytra have regular rows of punctures of moderate or large size, but always appearing much smaller through the clothing and often simulating striae on the sides; the punctures on the interstices are small and always concealed except where scales have been removed. The antennae are uniformly coloured, or at least the club is not black. The femora are edentate, and grooved, the grooves distinct on the hind ones, less distinct on the middle ones, and feeble or absent from the others.

***Emplesis suturalis*, n. sp.**

♂. Dark reddish-brown. Densely clothed with rust-brown scales, conspicuously variegated with paler and darker spots; under surface and legs with whitish scales.

Rostrum feebly curved, parallel-sided, slightly longer than prothorax; with fine ridges, alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures from base to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), thence with dense, sharply defined, naked punctures. Prothorax strongly transverse, sides parallel to near apex, which is suddenly sub-tubular. Elytra elongate, base feebly trisinate. Abdomen with a shallow depression common to two basal segments, fifth slightly longer than second and third combined. Femora stout, the hind ones strongly grooved. Length, 3.5-4 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, more curved, clothed only at extreme base, without ridges and almost impunctate; antennae inserted almost in exact middle of sides of rostrum; abdomen evenly convex and fifth segment shorter than second and third combined.

Western Queensland (Blackburn's Collection). Type, I. 16238, in South Australian Museum, cotype in Queensland Museum.

A tessellated species, with the sutural clothing dark throughout; two or three wide V's formed by pale spots may be traced on the elytra, there are four distinct dark spots on the third interstice, and they are fairly numerous on the sides and apical slope; on the pronotum two narrow dark triangles are conspicuous, and there is usually a narrow and moderately dark median line. The clothing of the scutellum, as on most of the tessellated species, is conspicuously whitish. The rostrum of both sexes is shorter than on *E. aenigmatica*, and the clothing is brighter; on that species the dark spots on the elytra are isolated, on this species many of them are obliquely connected with the suture.

var. ***meridionalis***, n. var.

Some specimens from South Australia appear to represent a variety of this species, the general clothing is slightly paler and the rostrum of the male is very slightly shorter; on several of them the pale V's extend quite to the suture.

South Australia: Lucindale (B. A. Feuerherdt). Mount Lofty Ranges (N. B. Tindale), Gawler (A. M. Lea).

Emplesis cylindrirostris, n. sp.

♂. Dark reddish-brown, suture infuscated. Densely clothed with muddy-grey scales, variegated with paler and darker spots, and with a fairly large dark fascia crowning the apical slope of elytra; under surface and legs with whitish scales.

Rostrum almost straight, the length of prothorax, parallel-sided, apical third with naked punctures, elsewhere with dense scales, partly concealing punctures and ridges. Prothorax strongly transverse, almost parallel-sided to near apex, which is suddenly narrowed. Elytra narrow, base feebly trisinate. Abdomen

with a shallow depression common to the two basal segments, fifth slightly longer than second. Femora stout, feebly grooved. Length, 3-3.25 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum considerably longer and thinner, almost impunctate, antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex (instead of at apical third), basal segments of abdomen flat in middle and fifth no longer than second.

Queensland: Townsville (F. P. Dodd), Magnetic Island (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 16239.

A narrow, faintly tessellated species, with the rostrum almost straight in both sexes. The dark fascia extends across about four interstices on each clytron, but on two (of the five) specimens before me is rather feeble; it is followed by a narrower fascia of pale spots, between it and the base the pale spots are fairly numerous but feebly defined; on the pronotum the median line and the two dark basal triangles are inconspicuous.

***Emplesis submunda*, n. sp.**

♂. Reddish-brown, metasternum slightly darker than abdomen. Densely clothed with brownish scales, variegated with paler and darker spots, under surface and legs with whitish scales.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax, feebly curved, parallel-sided; with narrow ridges, alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with naked, sharply defined punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse. Elytra rather narrow, parallel-sided to beyond the middle, base feebly trisinate. Abdomen with a feeble depression common to first and second segments, fifth distinctly longer than second and third combined. Legs short and stout. Length, 3 mm.

Queensland: Mount Tambourine. Type (unique), I. 16240.

A narrow, tessellated species, in general appearance like small narrow *E. munda*, but rostrum distinctly shorter and thicker. The elytra have pale spots in three oblique series on each, or four if a less distinct sub-apical series is included, the darker spots are very feeble; on the pronotum the variegation is feeble, and the two basal triangles are ill-defined.

***Emplesis intermixta*, n. sp.**

♂. Reddish-brown, metasternum somewhat darker. Densely clothed with variegated scales, becoming almost white on under surface and legs.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, slightly curved, parallel-sided, with narrow ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), apex with small, sharply defined, naked punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides gently rounded to near apex, which is sub-tubular. Elytra somewhat wider than prothorax than is usual, base feebly trisinate. Abdomen with a shallow depression common to two basal segments, fifth very little longer than second. Length, 3.5 mm.

Queensland: Cairns. Type, I. 16241.

A tessellated species, with the dark scales, except for a few small spots, covering the median half of the pronotum; on most of the elytral interstices there are small dark-brown spots, alternated with longer and paler ones, and there is a fairly large dark spot crowning the apical slope, followed by a fascia of pale spots. At first glance it seems fairly close to some of the darker forms of *E. aenigmatica*, but, in addition to the different tessellation, the claw joint of the front tarsi scarcely projects beyond the lobes of the third, the claws themselves appearing to rest on its fringe. The eyes are separated less than the width of the base of rostrum.

Emplesis subuniformis, n. sp.

♂. Dull reddish-brown, suture narrowly infuscated. Moderately clothed with pale brownish-stramineous scales, feebly variegated on upper surface, and slightly paler on under surface and legs.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved, parallel-sided; with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures between base and apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with dense, naked punctures. Prothorax strongly transverse, sides gently rounded, apex sub-tubular. Elytra elongate, base feebly trisinate. Abdomen with a shallow depression, common to the two basal segments, the fifth slightly longer than second and third combined. Length, 3.25-5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, longer and strongly curved, antennae inserted just perceptibly nearer apex than base, rows of punctures and ridges feeble behind them, almost impunctate in front, abdomen evenly convex and apical segment shorter than second and third combined.

Queensland: Blackburn's Collection. Type, I. 16242.

The tessellation is so faint that the clothing might almost be regarded as uniform, nevertheless on some of the lateral interstices the alternation of pale and dark spots is fairly distinct; the two dark spots at the base of the pronotum are scarcely evident. In some lights some of the scales on the head and front of pronotum have a faint golden lustre. The rostrum of the female is strongly curved, almost as on *E. femoralis*, to which in other respects it is fairly close, except for the weaker tessellation; it is larger than *E. mediocris*, and the female rostrum is more strongly curved.

Emplesis bituberculata, n. sp.

♂. Dull reddish-brown, antennae and tarsi paler. Densely clothed with stramineous, brown and blackish scales, becoming whitish on under surface of body and of legs.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, almost straight, parallel-sided, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical fourth (where the antennae are inserted), in front with crowded, naked punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides gently rounded but apex sub-tubular. Elytra nowhere quite parallel-sided, base feebly trisinate. Under surface with a depression continuous from near base of metasternum to apex of abdomen, and deeper on basal than on apical half, on each side of it on basal segment of abdomen a conspicuous rounded tubercle. Length, 3.25-3.5 mm.

Queensland: Mount Tambourine (II. Haacker in November, A. M. Lea in January). Type, I. 16243, in South Australian Museum, cotype in Queensland Museum.

A tessellated species, but readily distinguished from all previously described ones by the bituberculate abdomen. There is a large elongate patch of black scales on the side of each elytron, elsewhere brown and stramineous scales are irregularly mingled; on the pronotum the usual two basal dark triangles are scarcely defined.

var. **tasmaniensis**, n. var.

Four specimens from Tasmania evidently represent a variety; they differ in being considerably darker, blackish, except for the antennae and tarsi, but the elytra are without black patches of scales, stramineous and dark-brown ones being irregularly intermingled on the upper surface, the rostrum is slightly longer and the depression on the under surface is not continued beyond the second segment of abdomen, the apical segment is longer, and the two basal tubercles are slightly larger.

♀. Differs from the male in having the rostrum longer, thinner, cylindrical, polished black, and without punctures or ridges, antennae inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, abdomen gently convex, non-tuberculate, and apical segment not as long as second and third combined, instead of slightly longer.

Tasmania: Hobart and Burnie (A. M. Lea).

***Emplesis alphabetica*, n. sp.**

♂. Reddish-brown, rostrum, antennae and tarsi somewhat paler. Moderately clothed with stramineous-brown scales, variegated with paler and darker spots; on under parts uniformly whitish.

Rostrum slightly curved, about the length of prothorax; with narrow ridges alternated with squamiferous rows of punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted); in front with dense, naked punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides comparatively strongly rounded and apex not suddenly sub-tubular. Elytra narrow, basal third parallel-sided, base very feebly trisinate. Abdomen more convex, and with a smaller depression than is usual on two basal segments. Legs comparatively short and stout. Length, 2.5 mm.

Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler), unique.

A small, tessellated species, narrowly elliptic in appearance, although the outlines of the prothorax and elytra are not continuous. On the middle of the fifth interstice, on each elytron, there is a narrow whitish spot, and one on each interstice to the suture half-way down the apical slope, the whole forming a rather conspicuous V; there are also a few other pale spots on the elytra, the dark spots are more numerous but less conspicuous; on the pronotum there are two dark basal spots and a less distinct median line, with a few feeble scattered spots.

***Emplesis pulicosa*, n. sp.**

♂. Of a dull, pale reddish-brown. Densely clothed with stramineous-grey scales, the elytra conspicuously tessellated, and with a deep black patch crowning the apical slope, scales on under surface and legs almost white.

Rostrum rather thin, parallel-sided, slightly curved, almost the length of prothorax; ridged and punctate to insertion of antennae (at apical third), thence with rather dense punctures. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides almost parallel to near apex. Elytra thin, base very feebly trisinate, basal third parallel-sided. Two basal segments of abdomen feebly depressed in middle, the fifth not quite as long as second and third combined, legs short. Length, 2.5 mm.

Queensland: Longreach (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 16244.

A narrow, tessellated species. The pale scales on the elytra form numerous narrow spots, alternated with smaller dark ones, similar in colour to the derm; the patch of black scales extends across about six interstices on each elytron, and the pale spots preceding and following it are more conspicuous than the others; on the pronotum the two dark sub-triangular basal marks are distinct, and there is a fairly distinct median line, narrowing in front, the setae are numerous and give the surface a speckled appearance, although of much the same colour as the scales amongst which they are set. The clothing of the rostrum completely conceals the sculpture of the basal fourth, and from there to the apical third the ridges are distinct, but the scales thin out. The tessellation is more conspicuous than on *E. cylindrirostris*, there is more black on the elytra, the rostrum is more curved and the size is less.

A female from New South Wales (H. J. Carter) probably belongs to the species. Its rostrum is slightly longer, thinner, and more curved on the male, and its abdomen is evenly convex; its elytra have the suture blackish, and the irregular black patch at the summit of the apical slope appears as a black spot on each elytron, separated from the suture by the second and third interstices. It

is considerably narrower than *E. sublecta*, but the markings approach those of some specimens of that species.

***Emplesis curvirostris*, n. sp.**

♀. Reddish-brown, metasternum and club blackish. Clothed with stramineous and brownish scales, becoming white on under surface and legs.

Rostrum long, thin, strongly curved, glabrous and minutely punctate. Antennae inserted just perceptibly nearer apex than base of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rounded, apex about half the width of base. Elytra elongate-subcordate. Fifth segment of abdomen scarcely longer than second. Length, 2 mm.

Queensland: Bribie Island (H. Hacker and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 16245, in South Australian Museum, cotype in Queensland Museum.

A small species, apparently intermediate between the *tessellata* and *niveiceps* groups. The pale spots on the elytra are narrow, and each is confined to a single interstice, as on other tessellated species, but they are not sharply defined; several of them may be regarded as forming a feeble fascia just before summit of apical slope, and another half-way down it; on the pronotum two dark basal marks are fairly large, and there is a median line, but they are not sharply defined, the rest of its surface has a speckled appearance.

Five specimens, all females, were obtained, but the species is distinct by the small size, long curved rostrum and black club; it is about as long as *E. impotens*, but is wider.

***Emplesis macrosticta*, n. sp.**

♀. Dull reddish-brown, metasternum darker. Densely clothed with whitish scales, a large black spot on elytra, and some feeble brownish ones.

Rostrum long, thin, moderately curved; with rows of fine punctures on insertion of antennae (slightly nearer apex than base), and glabrous, except at extreme base. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded. Elytra, for the genus, comparatively wide, base very feebly trisinate. Fifth segment of abdomen the length of second. Length, 2.75 mm.

Northern Queensland (Blackburn's Collection). Type (unique), I. 16246.

This should probably be regarded as a tessellated species, but the tessellation is feeble and confined to the apical half of elytra. The large spot commences near the base, terminates before the middle, and is sharply terminated by the third stria on each elytron, the clothing margining it is whiter than elsewhere; on the pronotum there is a median line, and two sub-triangular basal spots of brownish scales.

***Emplesis squamivaria*, n. sp.**

♂. Blackish-brown, legs, rostrum and antennae obscurely paler. Densely clothed with variegated scales, becoming sparser and almost white on under surface and legs.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, slightly curved, parallel-sided, with fine ridges alternated with squamiferous rows of punctures from base to apical third, where the antennae are inserted, in front with small naked punctures. Prothorax strongly transverse. Elytra elongate-subcordate, base moderately trisinate. First and second segments of abdomen with a wide depression continued on to metasternum, and feebly on to third and fourth, fifth slightly longer than second and third combined and with a large round depression. Femora stout, the middle and hind ones distinctly grooved. Length, 3.5 mm.

Northern Territory: Darwin (G. F. Hill and W. K. Hunt).

A fairly stout somewhat tessellated species. The clothing of the upper surface is white, ochreous and brown irregularly mingled, and on the elytra there is a large black spot on each side, although not quite as on *E. bituberculata*. The

derm of the type is almost entirely blackish; the second specimen is much paler, being pale reddish-castaneous (probably from immaturity); its clothing is less variegated, the dark elytral spots being scarcely black, and the scales of the pronotum being silvery-white and brown, in irregular alternate vittae.

***Emplesis vitticollis*, n. sp.**

♂. Dark reddish-brown, antennae and tarsi somewhat paler. Densely clothed with slaty-white, stramineous and brown scales, becoming white on under parts.

Rostrum rather stout, slightly shorter than prothorax, almost straight, parallel-sided; ridges and punctures completely concealed by scales to apical fourth, where the antennae are inserted, tip with dense and small but sharply defined punctures. Prothorax almost as long as the basal width, sides gently rounded but strongly narrowed at apex. Elytra thin, almost parallel-sided to beyond the middle. Abdomen with a shallow depression continuous from near base to base of fifth segment, fifth slightly longer than second and third combined. Length, 2.25-2.75 mm.

Northern Territory (Capt. S. A. White). Type, I. 16249.

A narrow somewhat obscurely tessellated species. The clothing on the inner half of the elytra is irregularly intermingled, on the sides the tessellation being more pronounced; on the pronotum there are three fairly well-defined dark vittae and two pale ones, the sides being irregularly spotted. The prothorax is longer than is usual and the claws are more strongly exerted. In appearance it is fairly close to *E. submunda*, but the tessellation of both prothorax and elytra is on a somewhat different plan, and the rostrum is stouter.

***Emplesis microsticta*, n. sp.**

Blackish, antennae (club blackish) and tarsi obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with ochreous scales intermingled with small black and white spots, under parts with stramineous clothing.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, moderately curved, parallel-sided, with seven distinct ridges alternated with rows of punctures between base and antennae (at apical fourth), in front with numerous sharply defined punctures. Prothorax about as long as the basal width, sides rather strongly rounded. Elytra elongate-subcordate, sides nowhere parallel. Abdomen somewhat flattened but not depressed along middle, third and fourth segments combined slightly longer than fifth and decidedly longer than second. Legs somewhat longer than usual; front femora moderately, the others deeply grooved. Length, 4.5 mm.

New South Wales: Blue Mountains (Dr. E. W. Ferguson), unique.

A speckled species somewhat resembling *Storeus albosignatus* on an enlarged scale, but with claws swollen at the base instead of appendiculate. The seriate punctures on the elytra are narrower than usual and each contains a thin seta. On the elytra the black and white spots are about equally numerous, but the white ones are usually smaller and more conspicuous, occasionally a single white seta is isolated; on the pronotum there are no white scales, and the black ones are irregularly distributed; on the head the clothing is entirely ochreous. The abdomen is without a longitudinal depression and its fifth segment is comparatively short, these being feminine characters, but the structure of the rostrum (although the seriate punctures are not squamiferous), and the insertion of antennae appear to render it certain that the type is a male.

***Emplesis brevimana*, n. sp.**

♂. Pale reddish-castaneous. Densely clothed with pale buff scales tessellated with pale-brown ones, on under parts becoming white.

Rostrum long, rather thin, moderately curved, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures on basal half, slightly beyond which the antennae are inserted, apical half with small naked punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, apical third rather strongly narrowed. Elytra rather narrow, base feebly trisinate. Abdomen shallowly depressed along middle of first and second segments, fifth slightly longer than second and third combined. Legs short, femora feebly grooved, claw joint of front tarsi just passing lobes of the third, of the others not at all. Length, 2·2·5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, more strongly curved, glabrous and almost impunctate, without ridges, antennae inserted slightly nearer its base than apex, and fifth segment of abdomen shorter than first and second combined.

New South Wales: Barellan (A. M. Lea), Bogan River (J. Armstrong). South Australia: Quorn (A. H. Elston). Type, I. 16250.

A small species, with soft tessellated scales, and without seriate rows of elytral setae; about the size of *E. juvenca*, but very distinct by the unusually short claw joint. The tessellation of the scales is fairly sharply defined, although the two colours are not strongly contrasted; but the pattern is not alike on any two specimens before me. The type male, from Barellan, has the metasternum no darker than the adjacent parts; of two females from the Bogan River one has the metasternum slightly darker than the adjacent parts, but on the other it is black. A male, from Quorn, has the metasternum and part of the abdomen black; the tessellation of its upper surface is so faint that the clothing might fairly be regarded as uniform.

Two males and a female have just been received from the Bogan River; of these the males have the metasternum and abdomen (except the apical segment) black, densely covered with white scales; the female has the metasternum only black, and the tessellation of its upper surface fairly pronounced.

***Emplesis nigrirostris*, n. sp.**

♀. Black, apex of prothorax, claw joints, scape and basal joint of funicle reddish. Densely clothed with sooty and whitish scales, irregularly intermingled on upper surface; on scutellum and under parts white.

Rostrum distinctly longer than prothorax, thin, strongly curved, shining and impunctate; antennae inserted scarcely perceptibly nearer base than apex. Prothorax strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded. Elytra feebly trisinate at base, basal third almost parallel-sided. Abdomen gently convex, fifth segment almost as long as second and third combined. Middle and hind femora very feebly grooved, the others not at all. Length, 4 mm.

Victoria: Mount Buffalo (Rev. T. Blackburn). Type (unique), I. 16253.

The type was named, although a female, as it is very distinct by the black colour of its body and most of its antennae. It has the strongly curved and polished black rostrum and partly black antennae of *E. monticola*, but is larger, elytra black and clothing different. Parts of the elytra might be regarded as obscurely tessellated.

***Emplesis squamirostris*, n. sp.**

♂. Black, antennae and claw joints reddish. Densely clothed with muddy-grey scales, feebly tessellated with sooty-brown spots, becoming almost white on under parts.

Rostrum distinctly longer than prothorax, almost straight, parallel-sided, with a conspicuous swelling at base, clothed almost to tip with the ridges and seriate punctures concealed, tip with small crowded punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides gently rounded, but apex suddenly narrowed. Elytra rather narrow, basal half parallel-sided, base very feebly trisinate. Abdomen

flattened but not depressed along middle, fifth segment slightly shorter than second and third combined. Length, 3.3-5 mm.

Victoria: Birchip in July (J. C. Goudie).

A dingy species like *E. gravis*, but the rostrum much as on *E. tuberculifrons*; the elytra, however, have but two obscurely contrasted shades of colour, not three distinct ones, as on that species. On *E. scolopax* the interocular clothing is in the form of fascicles and the general clothing is paler. *E. lineigera* is evidently allied, but appears to be a paler and more conspicuously tessellated species. The clothing of the rostrum is continued well beyond the insertion of antennae (at apical two-fifths), a rather unusual character. There are lines of setae on the elytra, but being pressed flat amongst the scales they are inconspicuous.

***Emplexis nigriclava*, n. sp.**

♂. Black, antennae (except club) and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with dark-brown and stramineous scales, becoming whitish on under parts and snowy on scutellum.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, slightly curved, parallel-sided; with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures from base to insertion of antennae (at apical two-fifths) beyond which the punctures are crowded and naked. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded. Elytra comparatively wide, base gently trisinate, sides nowhere quite parallel. Abdomen with a wide depression on first and second segments, continued on to metasternum and feebly on to third and fourth, fifth about as long as second and third combined. Legs stout, femora scarcely grooved. Length, 3.5-4 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum considerably longer, thinner, strongly curved, shining throughout, rows of punctures faint behind antennae (these median) and not squamiferous, abdomen with a smaller and shallower depression and fifth segment smaller.

Victoria: Gisborne (A. H. Elston from G. Lyell). New South Wales: Forest Reefs (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 16318.

An obscurely tessellated species, with the black rostrum club and under surface of *E. monticola*, but with a wide median space on the pronotum clothed with dark scales, conspicuously bounded on each side by a patch of pale ones; the elytra also have a fairly distinct, interrupted, pale fascia (sometimes reduced to isolated spots) crowning the summit of the apical slope. At first glance it is somewhat like the Tasmanian variety of *E. bituberculata*, but the abdomen is non-tuberculate and the club is black. The elytral setae are numerous but distinct only from the sides.

***Emplexis interrupta*, n. sp.**

♂. Reddish-brown, metasternum darker. Densely clothed with dingy stramineous scales becoming whitish on under parts and snowy on scutellum.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, slightly curved, parallel-sided, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures on basal half, apical half with naked punctures. Antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides well rounded. Elytra rather thin, base not trisinate, parallel-sided to beyond the middle. Two basal segments of abdomen shallowly depressed in middle, fifth as long as second and third combined. Length, 2.5-3 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, moderately curved, punctures very feeble, clothed only at extreme base, antennae inserted in middle of rostrum and abdomen gently convex with the fifth segment shorter.

Victoria: Birchip (J. C. Goudie, No. 217).

A tessellated species with markings faintly suggestive of *E. dorsalis*. On the elytra there is a fairly large but much interrupted dark patch that is terminated

just below the summit of the apical slope by a fascia of paler scales than elsewhere; on the pronotum there are three dark longitudinal markings, but only the median one is complete, the rest of its surface has a speckled appearance due to setae; all the setae on the upper surface are sub-depressed. On the male the metasternum is black, on two females it is scarcely darker than the adjacent parts.

***Emplesis medfasciata*, n. sp.**

♂. Reddish-castaneous. Densely clothed with rusty-brown scales becoming paler on under parts, elytra with a conspicuous black median fascia, beneath which the derm is also darker than the adjacent parts.

Rostrum distinctly longer than prothorax, moderately curved, parallel-sided, with distinct ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical fourth, where the antennae are inserted, beyond which there are no ridges and the punctures are naked. Prothorax strongly transverse, sides moderately rounded. Elytra moderately robust, base distinctly trisinate, parallel-sided to beyond the middle. Abdomen depressed along middle, the depression continued on to metasternum but faint on third and fourth segments, these unusually short, fifth slightly longer than second to fourth combined. Femora scarcely grooved; front tibiae longer and more curved than usual, the hind ones with a distinct swelling in middle of under surface. Length, 4.5-5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer (fully twice the length of prothorax), strongly curved, thinner, punctures sparse and small, the seriate ones smaller and naked; antennae inserted in middle of rostrum; abdomen flat along middle, third and fourth segments of normal size and the fifth very little longer than second; and tibiae normal although somewhat longer than usual.

South Australia: Lucindale (B. A. Feuerheerdt and F. Secker), Mount Lofty Ranges (S. H. Curnow), Kangaroo Island. Type, I. 16259.

An unusually distinct species with a conspicuous black median fascia occasionally broken up into irregular spots, beyond which the surface is faintly tessellated, due more to alterations in density of clothing than to colour. The unusually long and curved rostrum of the female passes well beyond the metasternum; the abdomen and tibiae of the male are also distinctive. On some specimens the head and parts of the under surface are infuscated. At the apex of the abdomen of the male there are two bristles, much as on many species of *Melanterius* and *Lybaeba*.

***Emplesis costirostris*, n. sp.**

♂. Dark piceous-brown, some parts almost black, antennae and tarsi paler. Densely clothed with rusty-brown, ochreous, blackish and white scales; the under parts with sparser stramineous ones.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, moderately curved, parallel-sided, with seven distinct ridges alternated with rows of punctures to antennae (at apical two-fifths), beyond which the punctures are crowded and narrow. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded. Elytra elongate-subcordate, sides nowhere quite parallel. Two basal segments of abdomen feebly depressed in middle, fifth slightly longer than second and third combined. Length, 4.5-5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer, abdomen gently convex, and fifth segment slightly shorter than second and third combined.

South Australia: Mount Lofty Ranges (S. H. Curnow and A. H. Elston), Port Lincoln (Rev. T. Blackburn). Type, I. 16260.

At first glance the derm beneath the scales appears to be black. On the pronotum the scales are irregularly intermingled; on the elytra there is a fairly large dark patch, sharply limited at the summit of the apical slope by an ochreous or rusty-red patch, the front edge of which is biarcuate, the dark patch is vague elsewhere and has scattered white specks on it; there is also a fairly large black

patch on each side; on the head the clothing is denser and paler between the eyes than elsewhere. The sexes are less defined than usual in *Emplesis*; two specimens with a slight depression on the abdomen are evidently males, the others on which it is gently convex are evidently females, but they have the rostrum very little longer, quite as sharply ridged, and the insertion of antennae almost the same; on both sexes the rostrum is squamose only near the base. The species is about the size of the preceding one, but the blackish patch is more posterior, and the front tibial arc not sub-falcate, are considerably shorter, and the hind ones are simple. It is also somewhat like *E. microsticta* in general appearance, but the rostrum is shorter, the antennae are inserted less close to the apex, and the apical clothing of elytra is different.

A female from Lucindale (B. A. Feuerherdt) evidently belongs to the species; it differs from the others in being smaller, prothorax quite black, with black and white scales only, and the black patch on the elytra sharply defined throughout and sub-triangular in shape.

***Emplesis interocularis*, n. sp.**

♀. Dark reddish-brown, antennae and rostrum somewhat paler. Densely clothed with pale dingy-brown scales, tessellated with paler and sooty spots, and not much paler on under parts than on upper ones; head bifasciculate between eyes.

Rostrum very long (about twice the length of prothorax), thin, strongly curved, basal fifth squamose, elsewhere with minute but fairly sharp punctures. Antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum. Prothorax strongly transverse, sides feebly rounded but suddenly narrowed at apex. Elytra rather narrow, sides nowhere quite parallel, base distinctly trisinate. Abdomen with a slight depression common to first and second segments, fifth scarcely longer than second. Length, 3.5 mm.

South Australia: Mount Lofty Ranges (N. B. Tindale). Type (unique). I. 16261.

The species of *Emplesis* that are crested between the eyes appear to have females that are quite as distinct as their males, so the type of this species was described without hesitation. It is slightly longer than *E. tuberculifrons*, and the tessellation is somewhat different, the rostrum longer and strongly curved. The female of *E. scolopax*, as identified by Blackburn, has a considerably shorter and much less curved rostrum. The club is slightly paler than the rest of the antennae. The paler and darker spots are more conspicuous on the three first interstices on each elytron than on the others; on the pronotum there is a continuous sooty median line, and two shorter sub-triangular marks touching the base. The clothing of the under parts is denser and darker than usual and normally conceals the punctures; even on the scutellum the scales are not distinctly whitish.

***Emplesis illota*, n. sp.**

♂. Reddish-brown. Densely clothed with stramineous-brown scales, with numerous dark spots, under parts with whitish clothing.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved, parallel-sided, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical two-fifths (where the antennae are inserted), beyond which there are numerous naked punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded. Elytra rather narrow, for a short distance parallel-sided, base trisinate. Abdomen with a shallow depression on first and second segments, fifth distinctly shorter than second and third combined. Femora not grooved, tibiae unusually short. Length, 2.25-2.75 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum much longer, thinner, strongly curved, glabrous, with minute punctures, antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex, and abdomen evenly convex.

South Australia: Murray Bridge (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 16265.

A narrow dingy species, the dark spots on the elytra more or less conjoined to form several V's, but not as on *E. suluralis*, which is a larger species, with the rostrum of the female shorter and much less strongly curved; some narrow spots are slightly paler than the adjacent parts, but at first glance the tessellation of the elytra appears to be due to two shades only; on the pronotum there are three inconspicuous dark marks, of which the median one only is continuous from base to apex.

Emplesis grisea, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-brown. Densely clothed with slaty-grey scales feebly mottled or tessellated with darker spots; under parts with paler and sparser clothing.

Rostrum long, almost straight, parallel-sided, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), beyond which the punctures are dense and naked. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides gently rounded. Elytra rather narrow, parallel-sided to about the middle, base feebly trisinate. Abdomen with a wide, shallow and almost continuous depression, but very faint on third and fourth segments, fifth scarcely longer than second. Hind femora very feebly grooved. Length, 2.5-3.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner and much longer (almost twice the length of prothorax), slightly more curved, bright castaneous, glabrous, almost impunctate, antennae inserted slightly nearer its base than apex, prothorax more transverse, elytra less parallel-sided, and abdomen flat along middle.

South Australia: Lucindale (B. A. Feuerherdt), Yorke Peninsula (Capt. S. A. White), Port Lincoln (Rev. T. Blackburn and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 16266.

The clothing of the upper surface is sometimes almost uniformly greyish, on some specimens the paler scales form feeble V's; on the pronotum the median line is usually very faint, and there may be but one dark mark on each side at the base, but on many specimens the sides are rather distinctly mottled. Blackburn had specimens of this species mixed with *E. scolopax*, and in a note on that species remarked "the well-defined fascicles of coarse scales . . . these, however, are very easily rubbed off." Many of the specimens before me are quite evidently in perfect condition, and although the scales between their eyes may be regarded as forming a feebly depressed pad, this is very different from the erect fascicles of *scolopax*; the general clothing is also of a more slaty-grey colour. The general appearance is sometimes much as on *E. cylindrirostris*, but the rostrum of both sexes is longer and less straight. *E. macrostyla* (from Western Australia) has rostrum of the male (the only sex known) and abdomen somewhat similar, but its tessellation is of the usual kind. On an occasional female (usually immature) there is a slight sprinkling of scales on the basal half of the rostrum.

Emplesis invenusta, n. sp.

♂. Dark brown, antennae paler, metasternum and abdomen black. Densely clothed with slaty-grey scales, obscurely mottled with darker ones, becoming whitish on under parts; briefly bifasciculate between eyes.

Rostrum scarcely longer than prothorax, parallel-sided, slightly curved, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical two-fifths (where the antennae are inserted), beyond which the punctures are rather dense and naked. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded. Elytra rather narrow, nowhere quite parallel-sided, base slightly trisinate. Two basal segments of abdomen feebly depressed along middle, fifth distinctly shorter than second and third combined. Femora very feebly grooved. Length, 2.5 mm.

South Australia: Karoonda to Peebinga (G. E. H. Wright), Murray River (H. S. Cope). Type, I. 16254.

In general appearance like *E. squamirostris* on a reduced scale, but rostrum slightly shorter and more curved, clothed only to insertion of antennae, its base feebly fasciculate instead of with a distinct swelling, and legs and rostrum entirely reddish. It is also somewhat like the preceding species, but the rostrum is shorter, the abdomen is more faintly depressed, and, with the metasternum, is black. The tessellation of the clytra and three marks on the pronotum are faint on both specimens under examination.

***Emplesis intricata*, n. sp.**

Dark brown, rostrum, antennae and legs somewhat paler, metasternum almost black. Densely clothed with slaty-grey and brown scales, becoming white on scutellum and under parts.

Rostrum scarcely the length of prothorax, slightly diminishing in width from base to insertion of antennae (slightly nearer apex than base), basal half with sculpture concealed by scales, apical half with numerous small punctures. Prothorax as long as basal width, sides moderately rounded. Elytra rather narrow, sides nowhere quite parallel, base almost truncate. Abdomen rather strongly convex, a narrow inconspicuous impression along middle, fifth segment no longer than second, and with two minute apical bristles. Length, 3 mm.

South Australia: Kangaroo Island. Type (unique), I. 16268.

The tessellation of the clytra is fairly strong, although the scales are of but two colours; on the pronotum there are five longitudinal marks (of which the outer ones are interrupted) and a transverse one, but all are more or less connected. The colours of the scales are much as in *E. grisea* and *E. cylindrirostris*, but the pattern is not the same and the rostrum is stouter and wider at the base. The sex of the type is doubtful, but it is probably a male.

***Emplesis apiciventris*, n. sp.**

♂. Reddish-castaneous; scutellum, a fairly large patch on elytra, metasternum and base of abdomen black. Densely clothed with rusty and stramineous slightly variegated scales, becoming sparser and whitish on under parts.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax, feebly curved, parallel-sided, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with crowded naked punctures. Prothorax about as long as the basal width, sides strongly rounded. Elytra narrow, almost parallel-sided to beyond the middle, base almost truncate. Under surface with a depression from middle of metasternum to apex of abdomen; fifth segment of the latter almost as long as second to fourth combined. Femora feebly grooved. Length, 2.5 mm.

South Australia: Mount Lofty Ranges (S. H. Curnow). Type (unique), I. 16269.

The black patch is somewhat oval in shape, extends across three interstices on each clytron from the base to about the middle, but is in part interrupted by the suture; it is somewhat like that of *E. ovalisticta* in miniature. There are two slight pale V's on the elytra; one partly on the apical slope, the other (a very feeble one) on the black patch; on the pronotum the mottling is very feeble. The median ridge of the rostrum, although very narrow, is traceable almost to the apex.

***Emplesis alternata*, n. sp.**

♂. Dull reddish-brown. Densely clothed with dull stramineous and brownish scales, becoming whitish on under parts.

Rostrum slightly shorter than prothorax, parallel-sided, gently curved, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front of which are numerous naked punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, parallel-sided to near apex, which is sub-tubular. Elytra thin, almost parallel-sided to beyond the middle, base feebly trisinate. Abdomen with a fairly wide depression on two basal segments, fifth almost as long as second and third combined. Length, 3 mm.

South Australia: Gawler (J. Faust's No. 499 from Blackburn's Collection). Type (unique), I. 16270.

The markings are somewhat as on *E. lithostrota* and *E. cylindrirostris*, but the rostrum is differently curved and is shorter than on most species of the genus. The third interstice has four dark spots conspicuously alternated with pale ones, on the rest of the elytra the tessellation is less distinct; on the pronotum there are three longitudinal marks of which only the median one is continuous, but it is rather ill-defined.

Emplesis sublecta, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-brown, suture black except close to base. Densely clothed with slaty-grey or stramineous scales, and with brownish spots, becoming whitish on under parts.

Rostrum feebly curved, no longer than prothorax, parallel-sided, basal half squamose, apical half with small naked punctures. Antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax as long as the basal width, sides moderately rounded. Elytra parallel-sided to beyond the middle, base feebly trisinate. Abdomen flattened along middle, fifth segment slightly longer than second. Length, 2.25-2.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer than the prothorax, thinner, cylindrical and polished castaneous, antennae inserted distinctly nearer base than apex, prothorax slightly wider, and apical segment of abdomen shorter.

South Australia: Owicandana (H. M. Hale and N. B. Tindale), Quorn (A. H. Elston). Type, I. 16273.

A small species distinct by the black suture. The tessellation of the elytra is rather faint, but there are two or three white spots on the suture, on the pronotum there is a faint median line and two short basal vittae. The convexity of the abdomen scarcely differs sexually. Two specimens, sexes, from the Murray River (Elston), differ from the types in having a black fascia extending across four or five interstices on each elytron at the summit of the apical slope, and with five longitudinal marks on the pronotum, of which, however, each outer one is very feeble.

Emplesis miscella, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-brown. Densely clothed with pale slaty-grey scales variegated with brown, and becoming white on under parts.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, almost straight, parallel-sided, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front of which are small naked punctures. Prothorax as long as wide, sides gently rounded. Elytra narrow, nowhere quite parallel-sided, base faintly incurved to scutellum but not trisinate. Two basal segments of abdomen slightly depressed along middle, fifth slightly longer than second. Hind femora feebly grooved. Length, 2.5 mm.

South Australia: Hughes (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 16276.

About the size of the preceding species and with similarly coloured scales, although on a different pattern. The legs are shorter, and the prothorax longer than usual. There are two large dark sutural spots: one before the middle, surrounded by short pale spots, and a smaller one at summit of apical slope; on the rest of the elytra the tessellation is almost regular; but from some directions

there appear to be three pale irregular fasciae. On the pronotum the dark markings consist of a narrow median line, and two transverse series of four spots: the first slightly nearer apex than base, the second basal, with the inner spot much larger than the others. The setae of the upper surface are all depressed, and so are not distinct from the sides.

***Emplesis rectirostris*, n. sp.**

♀. Reddish-brown, rostrum and antennae paler, suture, a spot on each elytron, metasternum and most of abdomen black. Moderately clothed with scales similar in colour to the derm, with stramineous tessellation; on under parts becoming white.

Rostrum long (almost twice the length of prothorax), thin, cylindrical, almost straight, polished, glabrous and with sparse, scarcely visible punctures. Antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum. Prothorax slightly wider than long, sides moderately rounded. Elytra elongate-subcordate, sides nowhere quite parallel, base slightly trisinate. Fifth segment of abdomen the length of third. Length, 2.75-3 mm.

South Australia: Mount Lofty Ranges (N. B. Tindale), Lucindale (B. A. Feuerheerdt). Type, I. 16277.

A prettily marked species with an unusually long and practically straight rostrum. It is slightly padded between the eyes, not fasciculate as in *E. scolopax*. The rostrum is almost as long as in the females of *E. filirostris* and *E. dispar*. The black spot on each elytron is sub-lateral, postmedian, and varies in size and intensity. The darker scales on the elytra are so similar to the derm on which they rest, that the only distinct ones are those forming narrow stramineous spots, of which several are compacted to form irregular fasciae. On the pronotum the stramineous scales are in irregular patches on the sides, and form two small spots on the disc.

***Emplesis inscripta*, n. sp.**

♂. Pale reddish-castaneous, club, metasternum and most of abdomen black. Moderately clothed with inconspicuous brown scales, conspicuously variegated with stramineous spots; under parts with white scales.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax, parallel-sided, slightly curved; with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), beyond which the punctures are dense and naked. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded. Elytra narrow, base slightly trisinate. Abdomen with a large depression on two basal segments, continued on to metasternum, fifth slightly longer than second. Legs short and stout. Length, 2.2-2.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, more curved, shining, and sparsely clothed only near base, antennae inserted almost in exact middle, abdomen more convex, the depression on the basal segments smaller and shallower, and the third and fourth slightly larger.

Tasmania: Hobart (Rev. T. Blackburn). Type, I. 16256.

About the size of *E. impotens* but tessellation on a somewhat different plan, and more of under surface black. *E. cyphirhina* has very different tessellation. In general appearance it is like *E. apiciventris*, but the club is black. The stramineous spots are unusually short and distinct on the elytra, and in places are compacted to form feeble fasciae; on the pronotum the paler scales are so placed as to form an M, or three V's, of which the outer two are inverted. A male from Mole Creek (A. M. Lea) evidently belongs to this species, but it is immature; it is almost flavous, with only the club and sutures of metasternal episterna black.

Emplesis leucophaea, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-brown, suture and club black. Densely clothed with whitish-grey scales, faintly tessellated on upper surface, becoming white on under parts.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, comparatively wide, parallel-sided, moderately curved, with fine ridges (the median one continuous to apex), alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures, becoming naked on apical half. Antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides moderately rounded. Elytra not much wider than widest part of prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle, base feebly trisinate. Abdomen with a large depression on two basal segments, continued on to metasternum, fifth almost as long as second and third combined. Length, 1.75-2 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner (but not quite cylindrical), ridges and squamiferous punctures on basal fourth only, antennae inserted not as close to apex (but distinctly nearer apex than base), abdomen evenly and strongly convex, and third and fourth segments longer.

Tasmania: Strahan (H. J. Carter and A. M. Lea), Karoola (Aug. Simson), Burnie, Ulverstone, Nubeena, Huon River (Lea). Type, I. 16321.

A minute species, with a distinct suggestion of pale and very small *Orthorhinus cylindrirostris*. It is one of the very few in which the antennae of the female are inserted nearer the apex than the base of rostrum. The elytral clothing is so dense that the black of the suture is often concealed; the tessellation is faint, and more distinct on and near the suture than elsewhere; on several specimens the clothing appears to be almost uniformly greyish, as on *E. niveiceps*, and allied species.

Emplesis pallida, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-castaneous. Densely clothed with greyish-white scales, faintly tessellated on upper surface.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, gently curved, parallel-sided, basal half with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures, in front with naked punctures. Antennae inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded in front. Elytra narrow, almost parallel-sided to beyond the middle, base scarcely trisinate. Abdomen with a wide shallow depression on two basal segments, fifth almost as long as second and third combined. Hind femora very feebly grooved. Length, 2.25-2.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, more strongly curved, cylindrical, glabrous to base, with minute punctures; antennae inserted nearer base than apex; abdomen gently and evenly convex, and fifth segment shorter.

North-western Australia: Fortescue River and Roebourne (W. D. Dodd). Type, I. 16257.

A small, pale, faintly tessellated species, approaching *Thechia* in appearance. In general appearance it is strikingly close to the specimens commented upon as probably being *E. interioris*, but the abdomen of the male is normal. On several specimens the metasternum appears to be slightly infuscated. The darker spots on the elytra are short and inconspicuous, on the pronotum a median line and two sub-triangular basal spots are just discernible.

Two specimens, sexes, from Cue (H. W. Brown), possibly belong to this species; the male is scarcely distinguishable from the type, but the female has the rostrum slightly more curved, and the elytra with a pale and two dark fasciae, composed of spots, on and about the summit of the apical slope.

Emplesis sordida, n. sp.

♂. Dark reddish-brown, antennae and parts of tarsi paler. Densely clothed with dull stramineous scales, and with numerous inconspicuous brown spots; under parts with whitish clothing.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, gently curved, parallel-sided; with fine ridges, alternated with rows of punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with numerous small punctures, basal half squamose. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded. Elytra elongate, almost parallel-sided to beyond the middle, base trisinate. Abdomen with a shallow continuous depression but scarcely traceable on third and fourth segments, fifth slightly longer than second and third combined. Length, 4.5-5 mm.

♀. Differs in being slightly wider, rostrum longer (almost twice the length of prothorax), slightly more curved, thinner, polished castaneous, glabrous and almost impunctate, antennae inserted nearer base than apex and abdomen almost evenly convex.

Western Australia: Swan River (J. Clark and A. M. Lea). Type, I. 16322.

A large dingy species, slightly padded but not fasciculate between the eyes. There are from three to five brown spots on most of the elytral interstices, but the tessellation is usually inconspicuous. In some lights faint depressions may be seen on the abdomen of the female. It is larger and wider than *E. filirostris*, rostrum shorter and clothing duller; *E. dispar* is thinner, with longer and straighter rostrum (both sexes); *E. ignobilis* (fresh specimens) has clothing of a more reddish tone and somewhat shorter rostrum (both sexes); *E. femoralis* is smaller and narrower.

Emplesis tibialis, n. sp.

♂. Pale reddish-castaneous, under surface usually darker. Moderately clothed with stramineous scales; with numerous small brown spots on elytra, and a median line and two basal spots on pronotum; under parts with uniform whitish clothing.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved, parallel-sided; with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical fourth (where the antennae are inserted), beyond which the punctures are small and naked. Prothorax about as long as the basal width, strongly narrowed in front. Elytra elongate-subcordate, base not trisinate, sides nowhere quite parallel; seriate punctures larger than usual. Abdomen with a wide shallow depression on two basal segments, and another on fifth; the latter segment as long as second and third combined. Legs longer than usual, front tibiae thin, with an acute projection on middle of lower surface. Length, 2.5-3.5 mm.

♀. Differs in being somewhat stouter; rostrum longer, thinner, more curved, ridges and seriate punctures much finer, glabrous, prothorax more transverse, abdomen evenly convex, and front tibiae unarmed.

Tasmania: Strahan, West Tamar (Aug. Simson), Hobart (C. E. Cole and A. M. Lea). Victoria: Dividing Range (Rev. T. Blackburn), Somerville (Lca). South Australia: Adelaide. Type, I. 16278.

A slightly tessellated species readily distinguished from all others of the genus (except the following one) by the armed front tibiae of the male, those of the female, although not armed, are decidedly longer than on females of most species.

Emplesis subtibialis, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-brown, club somewhat infuscated. Densely clothed with pale slaty-grey or stramineous scales, more or less variegated, becoming white on under parts; the elytra with rows of erect setae on the alternate interstices.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, parallel-sided, gently curved, sculpture concealed by clothing to apical fourth (where the antennae are inserted),

in front with naked punctures. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides moderately rounded. Elytra sub-oblong, base scarcely trisinate. Abdomen with a very shallow depression on first and second segments, fifth as long as second and third combined. Legs of moderate length, front tibiae with an acute projection on lower surface two-fifths from apex. Length, 2.2-5 mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum longer, thinner, more curved, clothed only on basal third, elsewhere minutely punctate, antennae inserted two-fifths from apex, abdomen evenly convex, fifth segment the length of second and front tibiae simple.

Tasmania: Ulverstone and King Island (A. M. Lea).

The front tibiae of the male are armed, but the projection is nearer the apex than on the preceding species, the tibiae themselves (both sexes) are shorter and the clothing is denser and usually conceals the seriate elytral punctures. The clothing is not exactly alike on any two of the six specimens taken; on three of them it is opaque and slightly tessellated; on the others many of the scales, especially on the head, have a slight golden gloss; on the type there are three fasciae of dark spots, of which the widest is curved and crowns the apical slope, a sub-apical one is less distinct and a postmedian one still less so; on the others the dark spots are sparser and more scattered. On two specimens the metasternum is darker than the abdomen. There are some erect setae on the rostrum of the male.

Emplesis obliqua, n. sp.

♂. Dark brown, legs paler, suture, metasternum and abdomen black. Densely clothed with scales of several colours, becoming white on under parts.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, parallel-sided, moderately curved; with fine ridges alternated with rows of punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), with dense punctures in front, densely clothed only on basal fourth. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides strongly rounded. Elytra parallel-sided to beyond the middle, base feebly trisinate; seriate punctures larger than usual. Abdomen with a large, sharply defined depression on two basal segments, fifth very little longer than second. Length, 2.25-3 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, more curved, seriate punctures smaller and for a shorter distance, glabrous throughout, antennae inserted only slightly nearer apex than base; abdomen evenly convex, and fifth segment slightly shorter than second.

Tasmania: Launceston (Aug. Simson), Mount Wellington (A. M. Lea). Victoria: Yarra River (C. French, sen.), Noble Park in October (F. E. Wilson), Wonthaggi (T. G. Sloane), Warburton in October (C. Oke). South Australia: Lucindale (F. Secker and B. A. Feuerhcerdt), Mount Lofty Ranges (S. H. Curnow), Adelaide (Rev. T. Blackburn). North Queensland (Blackburn's Collection). Type, I. 16280.

A conspicuously marked species with oblique fasciae suggestive of *Ephrycus obliquus*; the elytral markings are somewhat like those of *Storeus captiosus*, but that species has dentate femora and appendiculate claws. There are two rather large blackish patches on each side of the elytra, with a conspicuous white patch between, the white patch sometimes obliquely connected with its fellow on the suture, just below the summit of the apical slope; much of the elytral clothing is of a rusty-red colour, on the suture it is alternately black and white. On the pronotum most of the clothing is whitish, with two fairly large black spots on each side of the middle, and some smaller ones on the sides; but often the clothing on the median half is almost entirely black; on the head there is usually a dark median spot and snowy scales between the eyes; on the scutellum also the scales are snowy. On slight abrasion, however, many of the markings are obscured. There are numerous sub-erect setae on the elytra, some of the white ones being

very distinct. On two small specimens, from Mounts Wellington and Lofty, the elytral markings are less sharply defined, and the clothing of the pronotum is almost entirely stramineous and whitish; their club is pale. One from Wonthaggi, with similar clothing, has the club black, but the metasternum and abdomen no darker than the legs.

***Emplesis albifrons*, n. sp.**

♂. Dark reddish-brown, suture and sides of elytra and under surface black or blackish; with slaty-white and dark-brown scales, becoming white on under parts.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved, parallel-sided, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures on basal half, punctures small and naked elsewhere. Antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rather suddenly narrowed to apex. Elytra thin, base bilobed, sides almost parallel to beyond the middle. Two basal segments of abdomen slightly depressed in middle, fifth almost as long as second and third combined. Hind femora very feebly grooved. Length, 2.2-2.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, more curved, shining and glabrous throughout, antennae inserted nearer base than apex, and abdomen evenly convex, with the fifth segment shorter.

South Australia: Port Lincoln (Rev. T. Blackburn and A. M. Lea), Woodchester (E. Ashby), Murray Bridge (Lea). Type, I. 16283.

A minute species with somewhat tessellated markings and usually a fairly large dark patch on the basal half of elytra. The dark sutural part is clothed with dark scales, but about the middle is traversed by a white fascia, and there are a few other whitish scales on it; on the rest of the elytra the clothing is whitish with sparse and small brown spots, on the pronotum there are sometimes three dark patches, of which the two outer ones are short, or the three may be conjoined in front, or the clothing may be pale only on the sides, or almost entirely pale. Most of the scales on the head are dark, but the interocular ones are snowy; on one female most of the cephalic scales are whitish, but even on this one the interocular patch is distinctly whiter.

***Emplesis picta*, n. sp.**

♂. Black, parts of elytra, antennae (club excepted) and legs reddish. Densely clothed with white and black scales, the elytra in addition with some brownish ones, on under parts entirely white.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax, moderately curved, parallel-sided; with fine ridges, alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with fairly dense naked punctures. Prothorax almost as long as the basal width, sides strongly rounded. Elytra sub-oblong to near apex, base feebly bilobed. Two basal segments of abdomen with a shallow depression on which the clothing is finer than elsewhere, fifth slightly longer than third. Femora stout, all more or less distinctly grooved. Length, 2.5-2.75 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner and paler but scarcely longer, clothed only near base, but seriate punctures distinct to antennae, these inserted about two-fifths from apex, club paler, abdomen evenly convex, fifth segment smaller, and femora less stout.

Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea).

A conspicuously marked species with sexual differences of the rostrum less pronounced than usual. The reddish parts of the elytra are not sharply defined and are mostly clothed with white and brownish scales. On the pronotum the scales are black, with a fairly large white patch on each side of the base, and two

small median spots. On the elytra there is a large black humeral patch (on each side dilated to cover the marginal fourth), a sub-oblong antemedian sutural patch and a large trilobed fascia crowning the apical slope, the white scales are interspersed with small dark spots scarcely distinguishable from the derm. The head of the male has been forced back and its base is concealed, but between the eyes and on the rostrum the scales are snowy; on the female the scales are black, with a median line and the interocular ones snowy.

***Emplesis albifasciata*, n. sp.**

♀. Black, rostrum, funicle, scape, and parts of legs reddish. Densely clothed with black, rusty-brown and white scales, becoming snowy on under parts.

Rostrum thin, moderately curved, about the length of prothorax, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures on basal half, elsewhere with naked punctures. Antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax slightly shorter than basal width, sides strongly rounded towards apex. Elytra rather wide, nowhere parallel-sided, base (except for incurvature at scutellum) truncate. Abdomen evenly convex, fifth segment scarcely longer than second. Femora feebly grooved. Length, 2.5 mm.

Victoria: Alps (Rev. T. Blackburn). Type (unique), I. 16284.

A prettily marked species, allied to the preceding one, with similar clothing on the pronotum, and the rostrum sculptured as its female, but elytra decidedly wider, the black patches different, and with a conspicuous white fascia. On the pronotum the scales are black, with a distinct white patch on each side of the base, and a few scales scattered singly, on the elytra there is a complete white median fascia, wide and angular about the suture, and running obliquely to each side slightly in advance of the middle; there is also a small white sub-apical spot on the suture, and some whitish scales at the base; there is a large black spot on each side behind the fascia and some inconspicuous blackish scales about the shoulders and basal half, the rest of the elytra having rusty-brown scales. On the head the scales are black, becoming white between and close behind the eyes.

***Emplesis pictipennis*, n. sp.**

Reddish-brown, suture (narrowly), parts of metasternum, base of abdomen, and club black. Clothed with stramineous or somewhat darker scales, with whitish markings on upper surface, under parts with entirely whitish scales.

Rostrum thin, slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with distinct naked punctures. Prothorax as long as wide, apex about half the width of base. Elytra rather narrow, base bilobed. Fifth segment of abdomen slightly longer than second and third combined. Length, 2.25 mm.

Western Australia: Mullewa (W. D. Dodd). Type (unique), I. 16285.

Allowing for the notches at the junction of the prothorax and elytra the outlines are elongate-elliptic, much as those of *E. bellulus*, but the markings are not the same and the abdomen is almost entirely pale. The general appearance is as some specimens of *Storeus variabilis*, but the femora are crenate. On the pronotum most of the scales are obscurely coloured; on the elytra there is a distinct white semi-circle about the scutellum, and a bisinuate fascia crowning the apical slope, elsewhere the white scales form rather feeble spots. The sex of the type is doubtful; the rostrum is thinner than is usual in males, but its sculpture and clothing appear masculine; the two basal segments of abdomen are not concave in the middle, but the apical segment is longer and the third and fourth shorter than usual in females.

Emplesis lilliputana, n. sp.

♂. Pale reddish-castaneous. Moderately clothed with stramineous and brownish scales, becoming white on under parts.

Rostrum rather thin, slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved, parallel-sided; with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted); in front with numerous small, naked punctures. Prothorax as long as greatest width, sides strongly rounded. Elytra with sides rounded throughout, base slightly bilobed and much wider than prothorax. Abdomen with a feeble depression on two basal segments, fifth almost as long as second and third combined. Length, 1.75 mm.

Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 16288.

A minute, sub-tessellated species, with base of clytra much wider than base of prothorax. The clothing of the upper surface is not of conspicuously contrasted colours; on the pronotum it is mostly stramineous, but there is an ill-defined whitish spot on each side of the base; on the clytra there are two whitish spots, adjacent to those on the pronotum, the clothing on the apical half is mostly dark, with a few pale spots interspersed. Setae are apparently absent from the upper surface, and the scales are so closely pressed to the derm that at first it appears to be stained rather than clothed.

Emplesis angusta, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-brown, suture blackish. Densely clothed with whitish and stramineous scales and with a few dark spots; under parts sparser and white.

Rostrum scarcely as long as prothorax, moderately curved, parallel-sided; with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with sharply defined naked punctures. Prothorax almost as long as wide, sides moderately rounded. Elytra narrow, sides feebly rounded, base almost truncate. Abdomen with a fairly large depression on two basal segments, fifth slightly longer than second and third combined. Length, 2 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, with ridges and seriate punctures on basal half, and clothed only on basal fourth, antennae inserted two-fifths from apex, prothorax more transverse, and abdomen evenly convex, with the fifth segment scarcely longer than the second.

South Australia: Lucindale (B. A. Feuerherdt). Type, I. 16287.

A minute, sub-tessellated species with a pale V-shaped patch on elytra outlining a rather narrow dark triangle about scutellum; on the male the V is extended to an M; behind the first V there are remnants of a second, and then a few scattered spots; on the pronotum there are two sub-triangular dark basal spots and a feeble median line. The outlines (allowing for slight notches at the junction of the prothorax and elytra) are narrowly elliptic. To a slight extent it resembles *E. parvula*, but the markings are on a different plan.

Emplesis trisinuata, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-brown, metasternum infuscated. Densely clothed with stramineous, white and sooty scales, becoming sparser and uniformly whitish on under parts.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, slightly curved, parallel-sided, with fine ridges alternated with rows of punctures (squamiferous on basal third) to insertion of antennae (at apical two-fifths), in front with sharply defined naked punctures. Prothorax about as long as wide, base and apex sub-equal. Elytra rather narrow, sides nowhere quite parallel, base distinctly trisinuate. Abdomen with a small depression on two basal segments, fifth almost as long as second and third combined. Length, 2.5-2.75 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum conspicuously longer, thinner, less curved, ridges and rows of punctures less pronounced and for a shorter distance, antennae inserted almost in exact middle of rostrum, prothorax slightly transverse, and abdomen evenly convex, with the fifth segment no longer than third.

South Australia: Lucindale (B. A. Fuerheerdt). Type, I. 16286.

There is a large dark patch on the elytra extending from the base to about the middle, and across two or three interstices on each side of the suture, posteriorly it is bounded by a curved row of white spots, then on the suture there is a small black spot, followed by a white one, then a black one, then to the apex the sutural clothing is stramineous; there is a narrow angular blackish strip near each side, on the rest of the elytra the clothing is slightly tessellated. On the pronotum there is a sub-quadrate discal blackish patch, with the sides stramineous, but there are a few stramineous scales on the black patch, and some dark scales elsewhere. The dark elytral patch is about as large in proportion as on *E. ovalisticta*, but the species is much smaller and differs otherwise. In some respects it approaches *E. dorsalis*, but the abdomen is not black. A specimen from Quorn (Rev. T. Blackburn) probably belongs to the species, but the clothing on the apical fifth of elytra is black.

Emplesis basipennis, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-brown, metasternum slightly infuscated. Densely clothed with stramineous or rusty, and sooty-brown scales.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, moderately curved, parallel-sided, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with dense, naked punctures. Prothorax about as long as wide, sides gently rounded. Elytra rather thin, nowhere quite parallel-sided, base gently and evenly arcuate. Two basal segments of abdomen flattened (not concave) along middle, fifth as long as second and third combined. Length, 2.75 mm.

South Australia: Adelaide (N. B. Tindale), Lucindale (F. Secker). Type, I. 16333.

A tessellated species at first glance apparently belonging to the preceding one or to *E. dorsalis*; from the former it is distinct by the rostrum slightly more curved, base of elytra gently and uniformly arched (except for the scutellum), with the large dorsal patch longer and more interrupted and the prothoracic markings different; the latter species has a somewhat shorter rostrum and the abdomen black. On the elytra the dark scales form a patch from the base to about one-fourth from the apex, where it is interrupted by a fascia of pale spots; it extends across four or five interstices on each elytron, but is not uniform, as there are many thin spots of pale scales, or single ones, giving the patch a mottled appearance; on the rest of the elytra the clothing is slightly tessellated. On the pronotum there is a thin median line of dark scales, then an irregular vitta, and then some fragments of others. The head is feebly padded between the eyes. On the scutellum and under parts the clothing is paler than elsewhere.

Emplesis setipennis, n. sp.

Pale reddish-brown, club infuscated. Densely clothed with pale, almost white scales, with darker markings, and with numerous sub-erect setae.

Rostrum thin, moderately curved, slightly longer than prothorax, with small naked punctures on apical half, basal half clothed. Antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax as long as wide, sides gently rounded. Elytra elongate-subcordate, base bilobed, sides nowhere quite parallel. Two basal segments of abdomen flattened along middle, fifth slightly longer than third. Length, 2 mm.

New South Wales: Illawarra (G. Compere). Unique.

A conspicuously setose species; brighter than *E. cryptorhyncha*, and with a large pale patch on each side of prothorax. On the elytra there are three fairly large dark spots: one median, one postmedian, and one sub-apical, the latter semi-double, elsewhere there are a few feeble spots. On the pronotum there is a large dark median patch extending from base to apex, but with numerous pale scales, the patch intensified by a dense strip of pale scales on each side. In some lights some of the scales, especially those near eyes, have a golden lustre. The setae are quite as numerous on the prothorax as on the elytra, but on the latter they are more conspicuous. Except for the notches at their junction the outlines of the prothorax and elytra are elongate-elliptic. The sex of the type is doubtful.

***Emplesis cordipennis*, n. sp.**

♂. Flavo-castaneous, club infuscated; with stramineous and brownish scales irregularly intermingled on elytra, on pronotum the darker scales forming three feebly defined vittae.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, parallel-sided, moderately curved, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with distinct naked punctures. Prothorax almost as long as wide, sides moderately rounded. Elytra elongate-cordate, base bilobed. Two basal segments of abdomen with a feeble median depression, fifth slightly longer than second. Length, 1.75-2 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum considerably longer, thinner, more curved, ridges and rows of squamiferous punctures confined to basal third, punctures elsewhere sparse and minute, antennae inserted just perceptibly nearer apex than base and abdomen evenly convex, with the fifth segment shorter.

New South Wales: Wollongong (A. M. Lea).

A minute species intermediate between the tessellated and *niveiceps* groups. It is about the size of *E. canaliculata*, and also has a dark club, but the clothing is less ashen, and the derm is paler; the suture on some specimens, however, is feebly infuscated. The darker clothing on the upper surface is scarcely different in colour from the derm on which it rests, and the spots of both colours are not sharply limited, as on so many of the tessellated species.

***Emplesis nana*, n. sp.**

Reddish-brown, scutellum, metasternum and four basal segments of abdomen black. Densely clothed with greyish-white scales, variegated with brown; on under parts entirely white.

Rostrum thin, parallel-sided, slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved; antennae inserted two-fifths from base, behind which the scales partly conceal fine ridges and rows of punctures. Prothorax slightly wider than long, sides moderately rounded. Elytra elongate-cordate, base bilobed, sides nowhere quite parallel. Abdomen moderately convex, fifth segment slightly longer than second. Length, 1.5 mm.

Queensland: Bundaberg (A. M. Lea). Type (unique), I. 16291.

A minute species of the size of *E. canaliculata*, but scutellum and most of under surface black and the club pale. The derm of the upper surface is almost entirely concealed by the clothing (which could hardly be regarded as tessellated), but the suture appears to be infuscated. On the elytra the dark scales form a very feeble V at the base, then remnants of a darker V, followed by remnants of a reversed V, and then a still fainter mark near the apex. On the pronotum three short vittae are indicated, but dark setae cause the surface to appear slightly speckled. The type is probably a female.

Emplesis bifoveata, n. sp.

♂. Dark brown, sometimes almost black, rostrum, antennae and tarsi paler. Densely clothed with rusty-brown scales, varying to sooty and stramineous.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, thin, parallel-sided, slightly curved; with fine ridges and rows of squamiferous punctures to apical fifth (where the antennae are inserted), beyond which the punctures are dense and naked. Prothorax strongly transverse, sides dilated from base to near apex, and then suddenly narrowed. Elytra not quite parallel-sided to beyond the middle, base trisinate; each with a small tubercle half-way down the apical slope. Abdomen with a median depression, dilated on two first segments and on fifth, the latter almost as long as second to fourth combined. Femora rather stout, tibiae longer and thinner than usual. Length, 3.5-4 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, more curved, glabrous throughout, and with much smaller and sparser punctures, antennae inserted two-fifths from apex, abdomen rather strongly and evenly convex, and fifth segment shorter.

New South Wales: Illawarra and Newport (H. J. Carter), Wollongong, Mittagong and Sydney (A. M. Lea). Queensland: Bunya Mountains (H. Hacker), Brisbane (A. P. Dodd). Type, I. 16325, in South Australian Museum, cotypes in Queensland Museum.

In appearance fairly close to *Storeus majusculus*, but claws simple, front tibiae of male not ciliated, and club pale. The under surface is usually obscurely reddish, but is sometimes black. The rostrum of the male is almost straight to the insertion of antennae, beyond which it is slightly bent. The clothing varies considerably, on some specimens it is almost entirely sooty-brown or rusty-red, the setae are often white, and with the blackish spots give the surface a speckled appearance (on some examples resembling *Storeus albosignatus*), often the apical two-fifths of elytra are stramineous, except that the scales on the tubercles are black; frequently the scales on the sides of the prothorax are pale and like a reversed A. There is a rather conspicuous "peep-hole" on each side in front of the prosternum.

Three specimens, sexes, from the National Park of Queensland appear to represent a variety; they differ from the others in being somewhat narrower with most parts black or blackish, but speckled in places, especially about the summit of the apical slope.

Emplesis tarsalis, n. sp.

♂. Dark reddish-brown, tip of rostrum, antennae and parts of legs somewhat paler. Densely clothed with pale brown and sooty-brown, tessellated scales, becoming uniformly pale on under surface of body and of legs; basal joint of hind tarsi with a conspicuous fascicle at its inner apex.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax, curved only at apex; with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted); in front with numerous small punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides evenly rounded, suddenly becoming narrower in front. Elytra elongate, base feebly trisinate and distinctly, but not much, wider than prothorax. Abdomen with a feeble depression on two basal segments, third and fourth combined slightly longer than second or fifth. Femora stout, edentate. Length, 3.25-3.5 mm.

♀. Differs in being somewhat more robust; rostrum decidedly longer, thinner, strongly curved, paler, with ridges and squamiferous punctures only near base; antennae inserted in middle of sides of rostrum, abdomen more convex, and hind tarsi non-fasciculate.

Victoria: Mooroopna in April, Melbourne in August (F. E. Wilson). Type, I. 16420.

At first glance quite an ordinary-looking species, but very distinct by the fascicle on the hind tarsi of the male, this being quite as long as the claw joint. The tessellation of the elytra is of the usual kind, but on several specimens the paler markings form several wide V's; on the pronotum there are three dark vittae, of which only the median one is continuous, but in addition there are sometimes one or two feeble spots on each side; the head is not fasciculate between the eyes, but the clothing is denser there than elsewhere.

***Emplesis ferruginea*, n. sp.**

♂. Dark brown, some parts almost or quite black, apex of rostrum and antennae reddish. Densely clothed with rusty-brown, feebly tessellated scales, and with numerous small dark spots; under surface of body and of legs with almost uniformly pale scales.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, gently curved; with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with numerous small punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides evenly rounded to near apex, which is suddenly narrowed. Elytra elongate-cordate, base gently trisinate; with regular rows of large, partially concealed punctures. Abdomen with a shallow depression on first and second segments, third and fourth combined slightly longer than second, and distinctly shorter than fifth. Femora stout, edentate. Length, 4.4-5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum decidedly longer, thinner, more curved, paler, and clothed only close to base, abdomen evenly convex and legs slightly thinner.

New South Wales: Dubbo (H. J. Carter), Bogan River (J. Armstrong). Type, I. 16419.

In general appearance fairly close to *E. suturalis*, but larger, clothing less variegated, and different between the eyes; the head could scarcely be regarded as fasciculate, but there is a fringe of short scales at the side of each eye. It is almost as large as *E. sordida*, but the rostrum (both sexes) is shorter and the clothing is of a brighter colour. Slightly larger than *E. aenigmatica*, rostrum of male less curved, and clothing somewhat different. The tessellation of the elytra is faint, but is rendered fairly distinct by small blackish spots, of which there are from ten to twelve on each clytron, on the pronotum there are three short and usually inconspicuous vittae. The setae on the upper surface are numerous, but being pressed flat amongst the scales they are not very distinct. From some directions the scutellum appears as a small white spot. There are two pale setae at the apex of the abdomen of the male.

A female from Tooloom (New South Wales) in the Queensland Museum, taken by Mr. H. Hacker in January, is rather more brightly coloured than the Dubbo specimens, and the clothing on its under surface is less pale.

***Emplesis masculina*, n. sp.**

♂. Reddish-brown, club and glabrous portion of rostrum not much paler. Densely clothed with greyish-white and stramineous scales, tessellated on elytra, but posteriorly with darker spots or blotches; pronotum with three dark vittae, of which the median one is longer than the others but less distinct; under surface and legs with uniformly whitish scales.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved, derm concealed behind antennae (at apical third); in front with crowded, sharply defined punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded, especially near apex. Elytra elongate-subcordate, base slightly trisinate; with rows of large punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing. Abdomen

with a shallow depression on two basal segments, third and fourth combined the length of second and slightly shorter than fifth. Legs stout. Length, 3-3.5 mm.

♀. Differs in being slightly more robust, in having the rostrum slightly longer, thinner, and more curved, antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, and abdomen evenly convex, except for a slight depression on apical segment.

North-western Australia: Fortescue River and Roebourne (W. D. Dodd). Type, I. 16421.

There are 56 specimens before me from the Fortescue River, and 15 from Roebourne, and by the examination of the rostrum alone, they would appear to belong to males of two species, owing to the female having the rostrum clothed almost to the insertion of antennae, but the sexes may be distinguished with certainty by the abdomen. The female resembles the males of several other species of the genus, and strongly resembles the male of *E. femoralis*, and I can only distinguish them with certainty by the abdomen; the female of *femoralis*, however, differs from the female of the present species in having a considerably longer and more strongly curved rostrum, with the antennae median, and the clothing of the rostrum less pronounced, although denser than is usual on females of the genus. The tessellation of the elytra (which is easily disarranged) is more conspicuous about the middle than elsewhere, but it varies considerably, the stramineous parts sometimes change to a rather dark brown, and on such specimens the dark apical spots are almost black. On many the majority of the scales on the apical slope are dark brown, variegated with light brown or slaty-grey. Although the derm of the rostrum is quite concealed behind the antennae, it is evident by the arrangement of the scales that hidden ridges and rows of punctures are present, these being indicated even on the females.

***Emplexis parvidens*, n. sp.**

♂. Black, parts of elytra and of abdomen, rostrum, antennae and legs reddish. Densely clothed with black, whitish and stramineous scales.

Rostrum comparatively stout, slightly shorter than prothorax, parallel-sided, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with dense naked punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides gently rounded to near apex, which is about half the width of base. Elytra elongate-subcordate, sides almost parallel to beyond the middle, base almost truncate. Two basal segments of abdomen depressed in middle, fifth slightly longer than second. Femora feebly dentate; front and middle tibiae each with a small projection on middle of lower surface. Length, 2.5 mm.

South Australia: Lucindale (B. A. Feuerherdt). Type (unique), I. 16296.

A beautiful species approaching *E. amoena*, but narrower, less white on elytra, and abdomen partly reddish posteriorly. The black elytra patches are much as on *E. nigrofasciata* and *Storeus contortus*, but the white ones are different, and the prothorax is very differently clothed. The middle and hind femora are feebly dentate, the front ones just perceptibly so. On the elytra the clothing is mostly stramineous, with a large black postmedian spot on each side, small dark spots alternated with whitish ones on the suture, and a few similarly coloured spots elsewhere. On the pronotum the clothing is black, with a pale V and some small spots on the sides. On the head and rostrum the clothing is black, becoming conspicuously pale between the eyes. On the under parts it is mostly whitish.

On this and the seven following species the femora, or at least some of them, are dentate; the claws of all have been carefully examined and usually at least one has been detached for examination under a high power.

Emplesis parilis, n. sp.

♂. Black, parts of elytra, tip of abdomen, antennae, tibiae and tarsi more or less obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with scales varying from white to black on upper surface, white on under parts.

Rostrum almost the length of prothorax, parallel-sided, slightly curved; with fine ridges, alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with dense, sharply defined punctures. Prothorax slightly longer than basal width, sides dilated to near apex and then suddenly narrowed. Elytra elongate-subcordate, base slightly bilobed. Abdomen with a wide depression common to two basal segments, fifth slightly longer than second. Femora acutely dentate; front and middle tibiae each with an obtuse projection in middle of under surface. Length, 3.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer, glabrous throughout, ridges and seriate punctures well defined to insertion of antennae (at apical two-fifths), punctures in front smaller but the median ridge distinct to apex, abdomen more convex, the sub-basal depression much smaller and fifth segment somewhat smaller.

Tasmania: Tunny (Rev. T. Blackburn), Hobart (A. M. Lea). Victoria: Killara (C. Oke). Type, I. 16295.

Allied to but larger than the preceding species, rostrum and legs darker, elytral and prothoracic markings somewhat different, and femora more strongly dentate. In general appearance it is fairly close to *Storeus amoenus* and *contortus*, but the claws are not appendiculate. The projection on the tibiae is quite as distinct on the male as on the female, not confined to the former as on *E. tibialis* and *subtibialis*. The majority of the scales on the elytra of the male are whitish or stramineous (some with a slight golden lustre in certain lights), there are two large much interrupted black spots (or an irregular fascia) just before the apical slope, on the slope itself the scales are mostly stramineous, on the suture the clothing is alternately black and white, and some brownish spots are scattered elsewhere. On the pronotum the scales are black, with a white patch on each side at the base. There are a few ochreous sloping scales between the eyes, but not a crest, very different from the white patch of *S. amoenus*. On the female the clothing is brighter, the black and white elytral spots are more sharply limited, and the prothoracic clothing is more variegated and uneven, and on each side forms the remnant of an inverted A.

Emplesis longicollis, n. sp.

Black, rostrum, tarsi and parts of elytra obscurely reddish, antennae somewhat paler, but club slightly infuscated. Densely clothed with black, dingy-white and somewhat stramineous scales.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, thin, moderately curved; with fine ridges alternated with rows of punctures (squamiferous only close to base) to between antennae (these inserted at apical two-fifths), in front punctures small but still seriate. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, sides feebly dilated to near apex, and then strongly narrowed to apex itself. Elytra elongate-subcordate, base faintly trisinate (almost evenly arcuate). Abdomen evenly convex, fifth segment no longer than second. Femora acutely dentate. Length, 3 mm.

Western Australia: Yilgarn (Blackburn's Collection from E. Meyrick). Type (unique), I. 16297.

The elytral markings approach those of *E. amoena*, but the prothorax is very different. There is a fairly large postmedian black patch towards the side of each elytron, on the suture and some of the odd interstices there are some small black spots, elsewhere the white and stramineous clothing is obscurely mixed; on the pronotum the markings are not sharply defined (possibly through partial

abrasion); the head is densely clothed with white scales between the eyes, but its base is concealed. The type appears to be a female, although the ridges on the rostrum are rather sharply defined.

***Emplesis composita*, n. sp.**

Reddish-brown, metasternum and first and part of second segments of abdomen black. Densely clothed with whitish scales, on the upper surface slightly mottled with brownish and stramineous ones.

Rostrum glabrous, about the length of prothorax, moderately curved, parallel-sided, with dense punctures becoming seriate near base. Antennae inserted one-third from apex of rostrum. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides rather strongly rounded. Elytra narrow, sides nowhere quite parallel, base gently and evenly arcuate. Fifth segment not as long as second and third combined. Femora slightly dentate, the hind ones more strongly and acutely than the others. Length, 3 mm.

New South Wales: Forest Reefs (A. M. Lea). Unique.

The darker spots of clothing on the upper surface are small and ill-defined, and cause it to appear slightly mottled, rather than tessellated; somewhat as on *Storeus scutellaris*, but the club is pale and the claws are not appendiculate. The type is probably a male; the tip of the first segment of its abdomen is slightly notched, as on the females of several species of the genus.

***Emplesis grata*, n. sp.**

♂. Black, rostrum, antennae, legs and parts of elytra obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with white scales, in parts somewhat stramineous, and with conspicuous black markings.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax, parallel-sided, moderately curved, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with dense punctures. Prothorax as long as wide, sides moderately rounded. Elytra elongate-cordate, base bilobed. Abdomen scarcely flattened along middle, fifth segment scarcely longer than second. Femora acutely dentate. Length, 2 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer and more curved, clothed only near base, antennae inserted two-fifths from apex and abdomen more convex.

South Australia: Lucindale (A. M. Lea). Type, I. 16298.

A minute, beautifully marked species, smaller than *E. amoena*, and the others with a large black patch on each elytron; the patch is irregularly triangular, postmedian and sub-lateral; there are also some small blackish markings on other parts of the elytra and on the pronotum.

***Emplesis lata*, n. sp.**

♂. Black, tip of rostrum, antennae and tarsi obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with scales varying from almost white, through muddy-brown to black; almost uniformly white on under parts.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where antennae are inserted), in front with crowded, sharply defined punctures, the median ridge continuous to apex. Prothorax strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex less than half the width of base. Elytra wide, sides nowhere parallel, base trisinate, alternate interstices slightly elevated. Abdomen with first and second segments feebly depressed along middle, fifth as long as second and third combined, with a fairly large shallow depression. Front femora edentate, middle pair slightly, the hind ones more strongly dentate. Length, 3.5 mm.

New South Wales: Bogan River (J. Armstrong). Type (unique), I. 16294.

A fairly large, unusually wide species, about the size of *Storcus variegatus*, but with very different markings. There are no large patches of any colour on the upper surface, most of the scales being muddy-brown or stramineous-brown, mottled with numerous darker spots; there are a few pale spots on the elytra. The setae are mostly black, and there is a small cluster of them on the front of the pronotum, causing its middle to appear almost pointed.

***Emplesis stenoderes*, n. sp.**

♂. Blackish-brown, most of elytra, abdomen, rostrum, antennae and legs more or less obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with variegated scales, becoming uniformly pale on under surface and legs.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax, slightly curved, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted); in front with numerous small sharply defined punctures. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, sides gently rounded, front moderately narrowed. Elytra rather narrow, but distinctly wider than prothorax, elongate-subcordate, base feebly trisinate; with rows of large, sub-approximate, but partially concealed punctures. Abdomen with a rather large depression on two basal segments, second slightly shorter than fifth and slightly longer than second and third combined. Front femora edentate, middle ones feebly, hind ones moderately dentate. Length, 3 mm.

South Australia: Mount Remarkable in October (F. E. Wilson). Type (unique), I. 16417.

In some respects close to *E. captiosus*, but the prothorax is slightly longer than wide; on that species it is transverse. On the pronotum the scales are mostly sooty, irregularly interspersed with whitish ones, on the elytra the scales are mostly stramineous, with feeble dark spots, but there is a large dark one on the basal half bounded posteriorly by a sub-fasciate patch of snowy scales, and at the base, and on the third interstices near base with whitish ones, the base of the rostrum and the head between the eyes are densely clothed with stramineous ones.

***Emplesis leucomela*, n. sp.**

♂. Black, rostrum and abdomen obscurely paler, antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with sooty scales, becoming pale (but not white) on under surface and base of femora, a conspicuous white triangular spot on each side of base of prothorax, and a short white fascia just beyond the middle of elytra, a few white or whitish scales behind it and on the shoulders.

Rostrum slightly shorter than prothorax, almost straight; with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to beyond antennae (these inserted at apical two-fifths), with rather dense punctures in front. Prothorax almost as long as its greatest width, sides moderately rounded, becoming suddenly narrower in front. Elytra elongate-cordate, base feebly trisinate, distinctly wider than prothorax; with regular rows of large sub-approximate, partially concealed punctures. Abdomen without sub-basal depression, third and fourth segments combined slightly longer than second and fifth. Femora rather stout, front ones edentate, hind ones feebly dentate. Length, 3.5 mm.

Victoria: Woori Yallock (F. E. Wilson). Type (unique). I. 16418.

Distinct from the other species with dentate femora, by its sooty clothing, with white patches. The rostrum is less curved than on *E. parilis*. The prothorax is longer than usual, but shorter than on the preceding species. The tooth on each hind femur is small and distinct from but few directions, the middle pair are almost edentate. The upper surface has dense sooty setae, but they are distinct only from the sides. From some directions the scutellum appears as a small white spot.